PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY JOHN I. SCULL.

DE REPUBLICA NON DESPERARE.

No. 34. PITTSBURGH. DECEMBER 6. 1816. Vol. 31

Pittsburgh Drug and Paint Warehouse

AVERY & STEVENSON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

INFORM *PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, PAINTERS*, and all dealers in the Drug and Paint line, that they have for Sale, at their Warehouse, corner of Wood and Second Streets, *Pittsburgh*, an extensive assortment of

Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

WARRANTED OF PRIME QUALITY.

AVERY & STEVENSON, intending an extensive business, have made such arrangements as will insure them, at the lowest rates, (by importations, &c.) a regular supply of the best MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.—and they pledge themselves to supply western orders without delay, at as low prices as will be done by the Druggists of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the addition of carriage only.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Stevenson's White Lead,

Warranted equal to any in the United States.

AUGUST, 9. 1816.

WILLIAM HILL

Has Just Received From Philadelphia,

And offers for sale on accommodating terms, at his

Wholesale and Retail Store,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets, and at

HIS RETAIL CASH STORE,

In Market street, opposite Kerr's Hotel,

The following Fresh Goods, viz.

ONE bale rose blankets 6-4 a 12-4.
One do flannels
One do fine gold headed sannas
One do. fine emeraes
Trusses 3 point blankets
do. duffield do.
Bocking and drapery baize
London superfine blue habit cloth
Buff and scarlet do.
Fancy colored and black bombazette
Canton and Madras handkerchiefs
Black and olive velvet
British checked stockings
Ladies colored and black hosiery
Men's fine and bro[illegible]
Ladies silk and beaver gloves
Men's buckskin and beaver do
Best blue and black cloth sewings
Ind[illegible] silk
Best silk twist
Hair covers and ivory combs
Prime green coffee in bags
Java do. do.
Young Hyson [illegible] and boxes
Pepper, Allspice and ginger in kegs
Cinamon and cloves

Queensware in assorted crates to suit Country Merchants.

IN STORE,

Superfine and second and coarse cloths
Stockinett, cords and cassimeres
Fancy and common waistcoatings
Superfine dressed and undressed prints
Common prints and plates
Ginghams, jeans and dimities
Cambric, mull, book, jackonett and fancy figured muslins,
Coleram and shirting muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Levantine and Mantua silks
Levantine and Damask silk shawls
Cotton do.
Laced and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Crapes and gauzes
Ribands, galoons, shoe and quality binding
Suspenders, needles and pins, and great a variety of fancy articles.

—*ALSO,*—

Millington, Crowly and Swedish tub steel
An assortment of hardware, queensware and glass-ware
London particular Madeira wine
Teneriff, Sherry, Port and Lisbon wine
French brandy, loaf and lump sugar
Chocolate and Gunpowder tea
Allum, copperas, brimstone
Spanish and Bengal Indigo
Patent shot and bar lead
Writing paper by the ream
Bar iron and castings per ton
American blistered steel
Coal and ten plate stoves
Kentucky tobacco and American segars
6000 pounds logwood
7000 do. butter in kegs
Twilled bags, flax and tow linen, woolen socks and thread in cuts, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

WILLIAM HILL,

S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets,

Has received on consignment the following

GOODS,

which will be sold very low for cash or acceptances at four and six months.

20 pieces planes, assorted colours and qualities
20 do. blue say'd edged cloths
Fifty pair 2 1-2 point blankets
Six pieces Lyon skin
One case Scotch cords first quality.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1816—2awtf

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud.

HAVING contracted a Partnership, respectfully inform their respective customers in town and abroad, and the public, that their business will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Who have now for Sale in Diamond Alley, and daily receive a complete assortment of

SILK mantua, sattin, Cotton & silk velvet,
Sarsenet, modes, and figured silk of any description for Milleners
Leather, kid, and silk gloves,
Sewing balls, thread and silk,
Canton senshaw, crapes, black,
Damask, levantine,
French crapes, shade,
Merino and silk cord
Madrass and any other kind of handkerchiefs
Calicoes, dimity
Brown holland,
English and India muslin of any kind
Bell, plated, shirt and silk buttons tapes, &c.
Webbing, tippets, upper side leather, white kid skins, &c.
Coffee, tea, old 4th prf.
Cognac brandy, Madeira wine
Marseilles and other vesting, coating
Baize, flannel,
Double florence, levantine,
Silk galloons & ribbons of all sort
Ladies and gentlemens' woosted, cotton and silk stockings
Gauze, cotton, silk and thread lace,
Plaid fringed shawls
Fancy cotton, silk plaid
Fancy white and black lace shawls
Linen cambric
Bombazetts, bombazene, ginghams
Domestic cotton
Irish linen shirting muslin, long cloth
Black, blue, brown and pink cambric,
Hat covers, wires
Looking glasses, pins, needles, cotton cards
Mill and crossing saw
Tanner's oil
Super and common cloths, cassimere
Berlin cord, stockinett
Mole skins, blankets,

And other articles which they will dispose of at the lowest terms by the piece or package only. Likes of any kind, superfine cloth, and thread lace (xcepted) which they will cut to accommodate every one who will favour them with their custom

September 6 1816.

P. S. Also for Sale, a large quantity of Earthen Ware in Crates, which they will sell to Merchants as low as possible.

GILLAND & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia,

An excellent assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

WOODS imperial cloths, assorted colours
Superfine and fine do.
Woods best black and blue milled cassimeres
Ditto mixed ditto
Princess Cords and Stockinetts
Vestings of all kinds
1 Bale Flannels assorted
1 Case Bombazette ditto
12 doz. first quality Lambs wool socks assorted colours
20 doz. fine black grey and white worsted ditto
20 doz. worsted hose assorted colours
Burbon coffee by the bag and barrel

together with a general and extensive assortment of goods to suit this market which will be sold on good terms for cash linnen bags bees wax or flaxseed.

Pittsburgh Nov. 18, 1816—6t

Cash for Rye.

THE highest price in cash will be paid for *two thousand bushels of good merchantable RYE*, if delivered before the first of February next.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf

For Sale on Perpetual Ground Rent,

THE TWO HOUSES and LOT where the subscriber now lives, nearly opposite Mr. Beelen's Store, Front street. For trade or any public business there are few situations better in this city. For particulars, enquire of

RICHARD HANCOCK.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1816—tf

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS COMMENCED THE

Storage & Commission Business

IN a large and convenient *WAREHOUSE* two doors from the corner of Front in Wood street, where he will be happy to receive and forward Merchandize, purchase and sell, for those who may favour him with their business, on the usual terms. The public may depend on punctual attention to their commands in the above business.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf.

FOR SALE,

By the Bale or Piece,

AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER

GOODS,

CONSISTING of, Coarse and middling six quarter Cloths of different colours; Coatings, Baizes, Kersey Moleskin, blue Plains, Swansdown vesting, Blankets, Flannels, Cords and Velvets—Also, a few first quality wrought ANVILS and VICES, which will be disposed of low for cash or acceptances, at two, four and six months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers For Sale,

The following valuable property, viz.

36 ACRES of ground on Coal hill below the mouth of Sawmill run. From this ground there is a beautiful view of the city.

108 acres, three miles from Greensburgh. This is good land covered with timber, which on account of being so near town makes it more valuable than if clear.

243 acres on the left bank of the Ohio river, sixteen miles down from the city. On this tract there is about fifty acres of bottom on the river, cleared and wrought by a tenant. The rest is timber land, nearly all capable of being cleared and wrought, and suitable for pasture ground.

200 acres of very rich unimproved land, within eight miles of Meadville.

An undivided fourth part of about seven hundred acres in the state of Kentucky. This is very valuable being the seat of the town of Greensburg; the county town of Green county, and situate on the bank of Green river; which is navigable from many miles above the town to the Ohio.

I will sell also a four years lease of a mill for driving grindstones. This is situated at the mouth of Sawmill run, one mile from town.

The title of the above property will be made indisputable.

JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov 15, 1816—2awtf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, BY

Dennis S. Scully,

IN MARKET STREET, AN INVOICE OF

Seasonable Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, Ginghams, Cambrick Muslins, Superfine Cloths, &c.
Dimities, Jaconet Muslins, Flag Handkerchiefs,

ALSO ON HAND,

London Particular Madeira Wine, Ditto do. Teneriffe do. 4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, Ditto Old Jamaica Spirits, } warranted genuine.
A few barrels Java Coffee,
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Copperas, Indigo, Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage, for Cash, or approved notes at 60 or 90 days

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1816. 2awtf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Col. RICHARD BROWN, deceased, I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

The Farm on which he resided,

On the Ohio River, in Holliday's Cove, in Brooke County, Virginia.

This Estate consists of about 700 Acres of Land, 250 of which is a rich Island, the remainder principally second bottom and upland; that part of the upland which is not tillable, is covered with timber suitable for furnishing the Island and tillable part with fencing and building timber. There is between 150 and 200 acres cleared and under cultivation, a suitable proportion of which is good meadow land. The buildings consist in two log dwelling houses and a log barn with under story of stone. It is well supplied with very fine springs of good water.

The situation of this property on the Ohio River, five miles from the flourishing Town of Steubenville, and in the neighbourhood of several Merchant Mills, Iron Works, &c. renders it a desirable object to a person who would wish to farm extensively, as he would probably at all times find a good market at his door for the produce of his farm. A part of the purchase will be required in hand, and for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

BEZ. WELLS, *Executor.*

Steubenville, 5th July, 1816. tf

Rifle Powder.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a supply of FERREE'S BEST RIFLE POWDER.

JOHN CALDWELL.

October 4.—tf

Grand National Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Authorised by Act of Congress, for opening a Canal in the City of Washington.

Begins drawing on the 30th September next.

35,000 Dollars, 25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, } Highest Prizes.,

Six Dollars the lowest Prize.

SCHEME

1	Prize	of	$35,000	is $35,000
1	do.		25,000	25,000
1	do.		10,000	10,000
1	do.		5,000	5,000
1	do.		2,000	2,000
4	do.		1,000	4,000
50	do.		600	30,000
50	do.		100	5,000
100	do.		50	5,000
208	do.		25	5,200
1000	do.		15	15,000
9800	do.		6	58,800

First drawn numbers on the 1st day, 2nd—3d—4th—5th—6th—7th—8th—9th—10th—11th—12th—13th—14th—15th—16th—17th—18th 19th—20th—21st—22nd—23d—24th—25th—26th—27th—28th—29th—30th—31st—32nd—33d—34th—35th—36th—37th—38th—39th—40th—41st—42nd—43d—44th—45th—46th—47th—48th—49th—and 50th days, are each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by one hundred Tickets, beginning with No. 35001 to No 35100 inclusive, for the first drawn on the first day of drawing and so on in regular succession for the rest

The 35,000 Dollar Prize,
The 25,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize,

and all the other Capital Prizes are floating, and adventurers who purchase Tickets at the commencement of the Lottery have an equal chance to drawing any of the Capitals, as they may all come out on the first day of drawing.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction and payable 40 days after the drawing is completed.

TICKETS FOR SALE

At the Store of WILLIAM HILL *for Cash only, who will receive the drawings regularly.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1816.

FOR SALE.

That very Valuable Real Estate called

HAMILTON HALL.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the country to a town, offers for sale, his beautiful FARM, on which he now resides, ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the southwest bank of the Monongahela river, and two miles from M'Keesport, on the confluence of the Youghiogany and Monongahela rivers, and nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

This tract consists of about 275 acres of choice land, of which there is nearly 140 acres of first rate river and run bottom—the remainder is excellent tillable upland—there is about 90 acres of river bottom land cleared, which will produce as good corn and grass crops as any in the western country. In point of beauty, as well as excellent quality, this farm is excelled by none. The dwelling house is spacious, 72 feet in length, and one and a half story high, very neat and handsomely finished; a large barn with stables underneath, besides a horse stable, and other out houses, two tenant houses, and an excellent new Saw-mill, with a fall of 22 feet, and a stream of water sufficient for the purpose, for nearly nine months in the year. The same seat will admit of a grist or other mills also. There are several excellent springs for distilling; a handsome garden, stocked with all kinds of shrubbery; a young thriving Orchard, of the best fruit, and more than 3000 sugar trees on said farm.

If desired, there will be sold with the estate 100 full blooded, three fourths, and half blooded MERINO SHEEP, of superior quality and beauty, besides horses, cows, &c. and all kinds of farming utensils. The proximity to Pittsburgh and its excellent market, which unquestionably is the best in the Union, and the convenience as well by land as by water, makes it one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the western country; not only the bottoms but a considerable part of the upland, is excellently calculated for meadow. A full description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the property will not be purchased without viewing it; however, it is calculated the estate will clear from 2500 to $3000 per annum, if well attended to. It is clear of all incumbrance, and an indisputable title will be given.

Besides the above, the subscriber will sell three excellent tracts of BOTTOM LAND, situate about five miles from Harmony, and nine miles from Beaver, 25 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Conequenessing. This land is of the very best quality for meadow or corn; each tract has an improvement upon it; one a saw mill; and another, a good dwelling house, barn, &c.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

October 15.—2awtf.

N. B. For further information apply to James M. Riddle, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

THE BANKS

West of the Mountains,

ARE most respectfully informed, that the *BANK BILL ENGRAVING & PRINTING OFFICE* at Pittsburgh, shall in future be kept constantly open in such a style of elegance and punctuality as to merit the honor of their patronage.

The *Bank Paper* manufactured for the office, by Messrs. DRUM & MARKEE of Greensburgh, is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States.

CHARLES P. HARRISON.

burgh, October 25, 1816—2awtf

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1816.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
By JOHN I. SCULL,
In Front Street, nearly opposite the Post-Office.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents per square for each continuance.

SHIPWRECK OF THE MEDUSE FRENCH FRIGATE.

From the Journal des Debats.

In our paper of the 11th we gave an account of the fatal shipwreck of this vessel, almost within sight of Cape Blanco, on the African coast, which took place on the 2d July. This frigate was carrying out the French Governor of Senegal, and besides its complement of seamen, had a number of officers and soldiers on board. The following are some details respecting this lamentable as well as inexplicable affair, written by one of the actors and sufferers in this scene of unparalleled horror. It will be proper to mention, that the recital commences at the moment when, the Meduse having been wrecked, it became necessary to divide the crew among the boats of the frigate, and a raft which was hastily constructed of its masts and yards.

[The writer we suppose, leaves it to the Captain and other marine officers, if alive, to explain how the shipwreck took place.]

"On the 5th of July, 1816, the embarkation of the crew and of the soldiers in the boats and raft took place without order & in the greatest confusion;—there ought to have been 60 real seamen on the raft, and scarcely ten were put upon it. One hundred and forty seven persons were confided to this fatal machine. The precipitation with which it was built prevented it from being fitted up with railings, because, probably, those who caused it to be constructed had no intention of committing themselves to it. The raft was about 60 feet long; if solidly put together, it would have been able to bear 200 men; but we had soon cruel proofs of its weakness. It was without sails or masts; there was placed upon it a number of quart measures of flour, five barrels of wine, and two casks of water; but not a single biscuit.

"Scarcely had fifty men set foot on the raft, when it sunk at least two feet. To facilitate the embarkation of other soldiers on the raft, we were compelled to throw into the sea all the quarts of flour: the wine and water were alone preserved and the embarkation was continued until we found ourselves 147 in number. The raft had sunk at least three feet, and so closely were we bundled together that it was impossible to move a single step. Fore and aft we had the water up to our middle. At the moment we left the frigate, about 20lbs. of biscuit were thrown to us, which fell into the sea, whence it was recovered with difficulty, and reduced almost to a paste; we prized it, however, in this state.

"It had been settled that all the boats of the frigate were to tow us, and the officers who commanded them had sworn that they would never abandon us. I am far from accusing these gentlemen of a breach of honour; a fatal chain of circumstances doubtless compelled them to renounce the generous plan which they had formed to save us or to die with us. These circumstances merit an investigation.

"The boat in which was the Governor threw to us the first towing rope. Shouts of *Vive le Roi* were a thousand times repeated by the people on the raft, and a small white flag was hoisted on the extremity of a musket barrel. The Commandant appointed to the raft was a Midshipman of the first class, of the name of Condin.

"If all the efforts of the boats had constantly acted upon us, favored as we were by the sea breeze, we should have reached land in less than three days, for the frigate was not wrecked more than 12 or 15 leagues from the shore; such were the calculations of the officers, which turned out to be correct, because on the very day of departure, the boats got sight of land before sun-set. The first lieutenant of the frigate, finding that his efforts became useless, after having towed us alone for a few moments, cut the cable attached to the raft, and left us to our fate. Several persons declared to me, that after this operation they heard the barbarous cry of "Let us abandon them." I had this fact from several persons.

"Indeed we were not convinced that we were entirely abandoned until the boats were almost out of sight. Our consternation was then extreme: all the horrors of famine and thirst were then depicted to our imaginations; and we had also to struggle with a treacherous element, which had already covered one half of our bodies. All the soldiers and sailors gave themselves up to despair, and it was great difficulty that we succeeded in calming them.

"We embarked without having taken any nourishment; hunger began to make itself imperiously felt: a little biscuit, steeped in a little wine, formed our first repast, and it was the best we made during our abode on the raft. Some order was established for the distribution of our wretched pittance; by the first day, which passed in tolerable tranquility, the biscuit was exhausted. In the night, our hearts and our prayers, by a sentiment natural to the unfortunate, turned towards Heaven: we invoked it with fervour, and derived from our prayers the advantage of hoping for deliverance.

"We still cherished the idea, that the division of boats would hasten to return to our assistance; night however came without fulfilling our hopes—the wind freshened, there was a considerable swell of the sea; what a frightful night!

"During this night a great number of the passengers, who had not a seaman's foot, tumbled over one another. In fine after ten hours of the most cruel sufferings, day arrived. What a spectacle presented to our view! Ten or twelve unfortunate creatures having their lower extremities entangled in the interstices left between the planks of the raft, had been unable to disengage themselves, and had lost their lives. Several others had been carried off the raft by the violence of the sea: so that by morning we were already twenty fewer in number.

"We deplored the loss of our unfortunate companions, but we did not at the moment anticipate the scene that was to take place the next night. The hope of seeing the boats again in the course of the day supported our courage: but when it was disappointed, depression followed, and from that moment a seditious spirit manifested itself by cries of fury.

"Night came on; the sky was covered with thick clouds; the sea was still more terrible than on the preceeding night; and the men being unable to hold fast to the raft, crowded towards the centre, the most solid part. Almost all those perished who were unable to reach the centre. The crowding of the people was such, that some were stifled by the weight of their comrads, who were falling upon them every moment.

"The soldiers and sailors giving themselves up for lost, fell a drinking, until they lost their reason. In this state they carried their delirium so far as to display the intention of murdering their chiefs and destroying the raft by cutting the ropes which united its different parts. One of them advanced, armed with a hatchet to execute his design: he had already begun to cut the ligaments, which was the signal of revolt. The officers came forward to restrain these madmen; the one who was armed with a hatchet, with which he dared to threaten them, was killed with the stroke of a sabre.

"Many of the officers and some passengers joined us for the preservation of the raft. The revolted drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. We put ourselves in a posture of defence, and the combat commenced. One of the rebels raised his weapon against an officer; he fell that moment pierced with wounds. This firmness appeared for a moment to intimidate the mutineers; but they closed in with one another, and retired aft to execute their plan. One of them feigning to repose himself, had begun to cut the ropes with a knife, when, being informed of it by some domestic, we darted upon him; a soldier, wishing to defend him,—threatened an officer with his knife, and aiming a blow at him struck only his coat. The officer, turning about, floored his adversary, and threw him into the sea, as well as his comrade.

"The battle soon became general; the mast broke, and falling upon Captain Dupont, who remained senseless, nearly broke his thigh. He was seized by the soldiers, who threw him into the sea. We perceived this, and were in time to save him: we placed him on a barrel, whence he was torn by the mutineers, who wished to dig his eyes out with a knife. Roused by such ferocity, we charged them with fury, dashed thro' and many of them paid with their lives for their madness. The passengers seconded us. After a second charge, the fury of the rebels was subdued and gave place to the most marked cowardice. The greater part threw themselves on their knees and asked pardon which was granted.

"We thought order restored, and returned to our post in the centre of the raft. It was nearly midnight: we kept our arms. After an hour of apparent tranquility, the soldiers rose anew; they were quite mad: but as they still enjoyed their physical strength and were besides armed, it became necessary again to act on the defensive.

"They attacked us: we charged them in turn, and soon the raft was strewed with their carcasses. Those of our adversaries who had no arms endeavored to tear us with their teeth; many of us were cruelly bitten. I was so myself in the legs and on the shoulder. There were not more than twelve or fifteen of us to resist all those wretches, but our union formed our strength.

"Day at last broke on this scene of horror. A great number of these madmen had thrown themselves into the sea. In the morning, we found that sixty-five men had perished in the night, a fourth of whom drowned themselves in despair. We had lost only two of our party, and not a single officer.

"A new misfortune was disclosed to us at daybreak. The rebels, during the tumult, had thrown into the sea two barrels of wine, and the only two casks of water which was upon the raft. There remained only one cask of wine: we were still sixty-seven men in all: it became necessary to put ourselves on half rations. This was a new subject of murmur at the moment of distribution. Matters came to such a pitch, that it was necessary to resort to an extreme measure to support our wretched existence. I shudder with horror while I retrace that which we put in practice; I feel my pen drop from my hand, a mortal coldness freezes all my limbs, and my hair stands on end. Great God! dare we still raise towards you our hands, dyed with the blood of our fellow-men. Your clemency is infinite, and your paternal goodness has already granted our repentance the pardon of a crime which was never voluntary, but that of the most awful necessity!

"Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night which I have just described threw themselves ravenously on the dead bodies, with which the raft was covered, cut them up in slices, which some even that instant devoured. A great number of us at first refused to touch the horrible food; but at last, yielding to a want still more pressing than that of humanity, we saw in this frightful repast only deplorable means of prolonging existence; and I proposed, I acknowledge it, to dry these bleeding limbs, in order to make them a little more supportable to the taste. Some, however, had still courage enough to abstain from it, and to them a larger quantity of wine was granted.

"The following day passed without relief. Night came, and we took some moments of repose interrupted by the most cruel dreams. In fine, the fourth sun since our departure from the ship, rose to shine upon our woe, and to shew us ten or twelve of our companions stretched lifeless on the raft: we committed their bodies to the deep, reserving only one, destined to feed us.

In the evening, about four o'clock, a happy event brought us some consolation. A shoal of flying fish got under our raft; and as there was an infinity of open spaces between the planks, the fish got entangled there in numbers. We pounced upon them, and made a considerable capture, taking about 300. Our first movement was to thank God for his un-looked-for benefit.—By means of some dried gun-powder, a flint and steel, some tinder and rags, with the fragments of a cask, we procured some fire on which we broiled the fish, and ate them with avidity, but we still joined to this some of that sacrilegious flesh which roasting rendered endurable, and which the officers and myself touched for the first time. The night was fine, and would have been esteemed by us fortunate, had it not been signalized by a new massacre. Some Spaniards, Italians, and negroes, who had remained neutral in the first revolt, or had come over to our side, formed a plot to throw us all into the sea. It was necessary to resume our arms; the difficulty was, to ascertain the guilty: they were pointed out to us by some faithful seamen. The first signal of combat was given by a Spaniard, who, placed behind the mast, embraced it closely, made the sign of the cross, and invoked the name of God, brandishing at the same time a long cutlass. The seamen seized and threw him into the sea: the mutineers ran to avenge their comrade; they were repulsed and order was restored.

"Day broke upon us for the sixth time; the hour of repast I counted our people: we were only 30; we were in the most deplorable state; the salt water had taken off the epidermis of our lower extremities; we were covered either with contusion or wounds, which irritated by the salt water, forced from us horrible cries; so that only about 20 of us were able to keep on our legs, and walk about. Nearly all our wine and stores of fish exhausted; we had wine left for only four days, & only twelve fish remaining. In four days, we said, we shall have consumed the whole, and death will be inevitable. Seven days have now passed since we were abandoned. We calculated that, if the boats were not swamped on the coast, they would require at least three or four days to reach St. Louis; it would require some time to dispatch vessels, which again would require some time to find us. We resolved to hold out as long as possible. In the course of the day, two soldiers crept behind the only cask of wine left; they pierced it, and were drinking with a pipe.—We had all sworn that the man who should resort to such means should be punished with death. This law was executed on the moment, and the two culprits thrown into the sea. Thus there remained only 28 of us. Out of this number 15 alone appeared able to exist for some days longer: all the others, covered with large wounds had wholly lost their reason. However, they had a share in our rations, and might before their death, consume forty bottles of wine: those 40 bottles of wine were to us of inestimable value. We held a council; to put the sick on half rations was to delay their death by a few moments; to leave them without provisions was to put them to a slow death. After a long deliberation we resolved to throw them into the sea. This mode, however repugnant to our feelings, would procure to the survivors provisions for six days, at the rate of three quarts of wine a day. The resolution taken, who was to execute it? The habit of seeing death ready to pounce upon us, despair, the certainty of our infallible destruction without this fatal expedient, every thing, in a word, had hardened our hearts, so as to become insensible to every other feeling but that of self preservation.

"Three seamen and a soldier took upon themselves the cruel execution. We averted our eyes, and shed tears of blood over the fate of these unhappy creatures. This sacrifice saved the fifteen who remained; for when the brig Argus fell in with us we had only one repast of wine left, and this was on the fifth day after this cruel event which I have just described. The victims had not more than 48 hours to live: and by keeping them on the raft, our subsistence would have been gone two day's before our deliverence. After this catastrophe, we threw all the arms into the sea: they inspired us with a horror that we would not conquer. We had scarcely wherewith to spend five days on the raft; they were the most painful of all. Our minds were soured; even in the arms of sleep, our imaginations depicted the mangled limbs of our unfortunate comrades, and we invoked death with loud cries. A burning thirst, redoubled by the rays of a fiery sun, consumed us: it was such that our parched lips sucked with avidity the urine, which we endeavoured to cool in small tin vessels. We sought also to allay it by drinking sea water; but this diminished thirst only for a moment, to render it more acute the next instant. Three days passed in anguish inexpressible; we despised life to such a degree that several of us were not afraid to bathe even in sight of the sharks which [illegible] raft. We were convinced [illegible] in our cask only about 12 [illegible] wine: we began to experi[illegible] ble disgust at the flesh [illegible] hitherto.

On the 17th, in the morning, Captain Dupont, casting his eyes [illegible] horizon, perceived a ship, and announced it to us by a cry of joy; we perceived it to be a brig, but it was at a very great distance; we could only distinguish the top of its masts. The sight of this vessel spread amongst us a joy which it would be difficult to describe. Fears, however, soon mixed with our hopes: we began to perceive that our raft, having very little elevation above the water, it was impossible to distinguish it at such a distance. We did all we could to make ourselves observed; we piled up our casks, at the top of which we fixed handkerchiefs of different colours. Unfortunately, in spite of all these signals, the brig disappeared. From the delirium of joy we passed to that of dejection and grief. For my part, I envied the fate of those whom I had seen perish at my side. I then proposed to trace an abstract of our adventures, to write all our names at the foot of it, and to fix it on the upper part of the mast, in the hope that it might reach government and our families.

"Two hours after, the master gunner of the frigate uttered a loud cry; joy was depicted in his visage, his arms were stretched towards the sea; he scarcely breathed; and all he could say, was, "We are saved! yonder is the brig coming towards us!" It was, in fact, not more than the third of a league off, having all sails spread, and manœuvering to pass quite close to us. Tears of joy flowed from our eyes. Every one laid hold of handkerchiefs or different pieces of linen in order to make signals to the brig, which was rapidly approaching. Our joy was at its height when we perceived at its mizen a large white flag—we exclaimed—"It is to Frenchmen, then, that we are to owe our deliverance!" The Argus had now come within two musket shots of us. The crew upon deck waving their hands and hats, announced to us the pleasure they felt in bringing relief to their unfortunate countrymen. In a short time we all found ourselves on board the Argus. Figure to yourselves fifteen miserable creatures, almost naked, with bodies and faces scarified with the sun's beams, ten of whom could scarcely move, the epidermis being rubbed from all their limbs; our eyes hollow and fierce; our long beards gave us still a more hideous aspect. The most gen-

rous care and attention were lavished on us on board the brig; our sores were dressed, and even next day several of the sick got up, and were able to walk a few paces.

"In closing this recital of the unheard of sufferings which we endured for twelve days, I may be allowed to mention the names of those who shared them with myself. They were Messrs. Dupont, L'Heureux, Lozac, Clairet, officers of the troops; Correm, engineer for Cape Verd; Griffon du Bellay, secretary of the Governor; Coudin, midshipman of the first class; Savigny, second surgeon of the frigate, and serjeant major; Tourtad, master gunner; Lavilette, passenger for Cape Verd; Coste, seaman; Thomas, pilot; Francois, inspector of infirmary; and Jean Charles, soldier."

SAVIGNY, Surgeon."

"On board the corvette the Echo, Aug 22, 1816."

FOR SALE

By Richard Bowen & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

LISBON, Teneriffe, Sicily, Madeira and Curran WINES
Black pepper
Spanish florant indigo
Cotton cards
Jamata bar iron
American blistered and Crowly steel
Cut and wrought nails
Castings assorted
Cap paper No. 1, 2 and 3, Post do
Medium and Demy paper
Wrapping paper and bonnet boards
Window glass
Bottles assorted in boxes
Porter bottles
Birmingham Queensware
Kentucky tobacco and segars
Bar and pig lead
Axes, hoes, chains and screw augers
Mill saws
Coal and wood stoves
Grates
Sad and waffle irons
Cast iron gudgeons and cranks,

—ALSO—

An invoice of Saddlery.
And 80 barrels prime green APPLES.

December 3, 1816—2awtf

Valuable Property on Perpetual Lease.

THE subscriber will Let on a Perpetual Lease the Houses, Stabling, and Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, Containing 120 feet front on Wood Street and fifty seven on Fifth Street, The Houses, Stabling and Lot is well known; the sign of the Turk Head. Any Person wishing to view the property, will apply to the subscriber next door to the sign of the Turk's Head, Fifth Street. G. STEWART

BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber, having laid off part of his property in the town of Birmingham into LOTS suitable for the erection of dwellings, offers them for sale at reasonable prices, upon the following terms:—$10 payable in hand, and the residue as follows—$1 per week—$4 per month, or $13 per quarter, at the option of the purchaser, *without interest.*

On the payment of the purchase money, or satisfactory security being given for the same Deeds will be made to the purchaser, with general warranty, *clear from ground rent*, or any incumbrance whatever.

A Plan can be seen at the Office of JAMES M. RIDDLE, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the Subscriber in Birmingham.

JAMES PATTERSON.

November 29, 1816. 1awtf.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th day of September last, an indented apprentice to the carpenter business, named JAMES MURRAY, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 6 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and light hair, has a small defect on one of his legs which may be perceived when he walks. The above lad is remarkably attached to whiskey and laughter, and will never tell the truth when a lie will answer the same purpose. Cursing and swearing appear to be his mother tongue, as he excels most lads of his age in those polite acquirements.

Whoever delivers said runaway to the subscriber, or secures him in Pittsburgh jail, shall receive the above reward in paper money, but must not expect thanks, as no favor will be conferred on his master. RICHARD GEARY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1816—3t

German Redemptioners.

ARRIVED from Holland in ship Amphitrite Farmers, Gardeners, Potters, Taylors, Shoe makers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Musical instrument makers, Weavers, Brewers, Gilders, Diamond cutters, Vineyardmen, Millers, Stocking weavers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Sempstresses, Sugar refiners, Distillers, Shepherds, Confectioners, Coopers, Glaziers, Masons, &c.

Servants—Boys and Girls, who wish to bind themselves for their passage money. Apply on board the ship lying in the stream, opposite Calwhill street, or to

GLAZER & SMITH,

151, South Front street, Philadelphia, or to

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1816—3t

A Few Window Glass Blowers

WANTED at the Zanesville Green Glass Manufactory.—To such good wages will be given, if application be made soon to

PETER MILLS,
For G. G. Company.

Zanesville, Dec. 3, 1816—1aw4t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1816

Shipwreck of the MEDUSA *French frigate.*—Some weeks ago, we published a short account of the fatal shipwreck of this vessel. In the preceding columns, will be found a long and minute statement of this lamentable affair, written by the surgeon of the frigate, who was himself a witness of the awful scenes he has described—It is extracted from a late London Paper. Those who have seen the short sketch before published, will doubtless be gratified with the opportunity of reading the details here given, and others will find this narrative one of the most melancholy and interesting they have ever perused.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL.—The ship Glide in 156 days from Calcutta, arrived at Salem on the 18th ult. with a rich cargo. It is computed that the duties she will pay the government will not be less than *seventy thousand dollars.*

Relations with Spain.—The paragraphs which occasionally appear in the newspapers announcing, that a war is about to take place between the United States and Spain, and sometimes that war is actually declared on the part of Spain, are to be considered rather as evidence of the expectation, or perhaps of the wishes of a portion of the community, than furnishing any just grounds for believing that any such event is likely to occur.

A Cartman in Philadelphia has been indicted and found guilty of cruelty beating his horse, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars with costs of prosecution; and give bonds for his good behaviour one year.

A pamphlet with this singular title page, has lately been published at Northampton: "Report of the trial of George Bowen, for the murder of Jonathan Jewett, *who committed suicide* on the 9th of Nov. 1816, &c.

Russian Statistics.—In the latest Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburgh, their appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements: The revenues of the Russian state amounted in 1811 to 215.000.000 of roubles, and the expenses to 274.000.000. The land forces in 1810 were 621.155 men: the marine in 1813 was 289 sail with 4.348 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 11 archbishoprics, 19 bishoprics, 26.747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were, in 1811, 3.500.000 Catholics, 1.400.000 Lutherians, 3.800 Reformed, 9.000 Herrnhutters, 60.000 Armenians, 3.000.000, Mahometans, 500.000 followers of the Dalai-Lama, and 60.000 adorers of fetishes. There are in Petersburgh 14 printing-offices, 13 foreign bookshops, and 80 Russian. In 1815, the manufactories of the Russian empire amounted to 3,258.

FROM SALMAGUNDI.

Autumnal Reflections.

BY LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF ESQ.

When a man is quietly journeying downwards into the valley of the shadow of departed youth, and begins to contemplate in a shortened perspective the end of his pilgrimage, he becomes more solicitious than ever that the remainder of his wayfaring should be smooth and pleasant, and the evening of his life, like the evening of a summer's day, fade away in mild, uninterrupted serenity. If haply his heart has escaped uninjured through the dangers of a seductive world, it may then administer to the purest of his felicities, and its chords vibrate more musically for the trials they have sustained—like the viol, which yields a melody sweet in proportion to its age.

To a mind thus temperately harmonized, thus matured and mellowed by a long lapse of years, there is something truly congenial in the quiet enjoyment of our early autumn, amid the tranquilities of the country. There is a sober and chastened air of gaiety diffused over the face of nature, peculiarly interesting to an old man: and when he views the surrounding landscape withering under his eye, it seems as if he and nature were taking a last farewell of each other, and parting with a melancholy smile: like a couple of old friends, who having sported away the spring and summer of life together, part at the approach of winter, with a kind of prophetic fear that they are never to meet again.

It is either my good fortune or mishap, to be keenly susceptible to the influence of the atmosphere, and I can feel in the morning, before I open my window, whether the wind is easterly. It will not, therefore, I presume, be considered an extravagant instance of vainglory when I assert, that there are few men who can discriminate more accurately in the different varieties of damps, fogs, Scotch mists, and north east storms, than myself. To the great discredit of philosophy I confess, I seldom fail to anathematize and excommunicate the weather, when it sports too rudely with my sensitive system; but then I always endeavour to atone therefor, by eulogizing it when deserving of approbation.—and as most of my readers—simple folk!—make but one distinction, to wit, rain and sunshine—living in most honest ignorance of the various nice shades which distinguish one fine day from another, I take the trouble from time to time, of letting them into some of the secrets of nature—so will they be the better enabled to enjoy her beauties, with the zest of connoisseurs, and derive at least as much information from my pages, as from the weatherwise lore of the almanack.

Much of my recreation, since I retreated to the Hall, has consisted in making little excursions through the neighbourhood which abounds in the variety of wild, romantick and luxuriant landscape, that generally characterizes the scenery in the vicinity of our rivers.—There is not an eminence within a circuit of many miles but commands an extensive range of diversified and enchanting prospect.

Often have I rambled to the summit of some favourite hill, and thence, with feelings sweetly tranquil as the lucid expanse of the heavens that canopied me, have noted the slow and almost imperceptible changes that mark the waning year. There are many features peculiar to our autumn, and which give it an individual character. The "green and yellow melancholy" that first steals over the landscapes—the mild and steady serenity of the weather, and the transparent purity of the atmosphere speak not merely to the senses, but the heart—it is the season of liberal emotions. To this succeeds a fantastick gaiety, a motley dress which the woods assume where green and yellow, orange, purple, crimson and scarlet are whimsically blended together, like the hues in Joseph's coat of many colours.—A sickly splendour this!—like the wild and broken hearted gaiety that sometimes precedes dissolution—or that childish sportiveness of superannuated age, proceeding, not from a vigorous flow of animal spirits, but from the decay and imbecility of the mind. We might, perhaps, be deceived by this gaudy garb of nature, were it not for the rustling of the falling leaf, which, breaking on the stillness of the scene, seems to announce in prophetick whispers the dreary winter that is approaching—When I have sometimes seen a thrifty young oak changing its hue of sturdy vigour for a bright, but transient, glow of red, it has recalled to my mind the treacherous bloom that once mantled the cheek of a friend who is now no more; and which, while it seemed to promise a long life of jocund spirits, was the sure precursor of premature decay. In a little while, and this ostentatious foliage disappears: the close of autumn leaves but one wide expanse of dusky brown, save where some rivulet steals along, bordered with little strips of green grass—the woodland echoes no more to the carols of the feathered tribes that sported in the leafy covert, and its solitude and silence is uninterrupted, except by the plaintive whistle of the quail, the barking of a squirrel, or the still more melancholy wintry wind, which rushing and swelling through the hollows of the mountains, sighs through the leafless branches of the grove, and seems to mourn the desolation of the year.

To one who, like myself, is fond of drawing comparisons between the different divisions of life, and those of the seasons, there will appear a striking analogy which connects the feelings of the aged with the decline of the year. Often as I contemplate the mild, uniform, and genial lustre with which the sun cheers and invigorates us in the month of October, and the almost imperceptible haze which, without obscuring, tempers all the asperities of the landscape, and gives to every object a character of stillness and repose, I cannot help comparing it with that portion of existence, when the spring of youthful hope, and the summer of the passions having gone by, reason assumes an undisputed sway, and lights us on with bright, but undazzling lustre adown the hill of life. There is a full and mature luxuriance in the fields that fills the bosom with generous and disinterested content. It is not the thoughtless extravagance of spring, prodigal only in blossoms, nor the languid voluptuousness of summer, feverish in its enjoyments, and teeming only with immature abundance— it is that certain fruition of the labours of the past,—that prospect of comfortable realities, which those will be sure to enjoy who have improved the bounteous smiles of heaven, nor wasted away their spring and summer in empty trifling or criminal indulgence.

Cousin Pindar, who is my constant companion in these expeditions, and who still possesses much of the fire and energy of youthful sentiment, and a buxom hilarity of the spirits, often, indeed, draws me from these half melancholy reveries, and makes me feel young again by the enthusiasm with which he contemplates, and the animation with which he eulogizes the beauties of nature displayed before him. His enthusiastick disposition never allows him to enjoy things by halves, and his feelings are continually breaking out in notes of admiration and ejaculations that sober reason might perhaps deem extravagant:—But for my part, when I see a hale, hearty old man who has jostled through the rough path of the world, without having worn away the fine edge of his feelings, or blunted his sensibility to natural and moral beauty, I compare him to the evergreen of the forest, whose colours, instead of fading at the approach of winter, seem to assume additional lustre, when contrasted with the surrounding desolation—such a man is my friend Pindar—yet sometimes, and particularly at the approach of evening, even he will fall in with my humor; but he soon recovers his natural tone of spirits, and, mounting on the elasticity of his mind, like Ganymede on the eagle's wing, he soars to the etherial regions of sunshine and fancy.

One afternoon we had strolled to the top of a high hill in the neighborhood of the Hall, which commands an almost boundless prospect; and as the shadows began to lengthen around us, and the distant mountains to fade into mist, my cousin was seized with a moralizing fit. "It seems to me," said he, laying his hand lightly on my shoulder, "that there is just at this season, and this hour, a sympathy between us & the world we are now contemplating. The evening is stealing upon nature as well as upon us—the shadows of the opening day have given place to those of its close, and the only difference is, that in the morning they were before us, now they are behind, and that the first vanished in the splendours of noonday, the latter will be lost in the oblivion of night—our 'May of life,' my dear Launce, has forever fled, our summer is over and gone—But," continued he, suddenly recovering himself, and slapping me gaily on the shoulder,—"but why should we repine?—what though the capricious zephyrs of spring, the heats and hurricanes of Summer, have given place to the sober sunshine of autumn—and though the woods begin to assume the dappled livery of decay: yet the prevailing color is still green; gay, sprightly green.

Let us then comfort ourselves with this reflection, that though the shades of the morning have given place to those of the evening, though the spring is past, the summer over, and the autumn come, still you and I go on our way rejoicing, and while, like the lofty mountains of our southern America, our heads are covered with snow, still, like them, we feel the genial warmth of spring and summer playing upon our bosoms."

DIED.—At Lower Borough walks, Bath, (England,) in the 32d year of his age GEORGE GERSON, the converted Jew, whom the Rev. R. Warner lately baptized. A few days previous to his death, Mr W. administered to him the sacrament, and the convert expired full of the conviction of Christianity, and of peace & hope from the prospects which it unfolds.

NOTICE.

ENION ELLIOTT and FREDERICK FLUKE, (waggoners) have left in our care four packages goods, marked *T. Calder & Co.* and *Richard Bacon.*

The owners may have them on application at our Ware House, corner of Market and Water streets, by paying the carriage and our charges.

RICHARD ROWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 5, 1816—3t.

Virginia Saline

AND

Owl Creek Bills,

TAKEN for a *short time* by the Subscriber at par for goods, who has a very general assortment on hand—which are offered low.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh December 3d 1816.

Real Campeachy LOGWOOD.

2000 lb for sale by the subscribers.

ALSO ON HAND

3000 lb. of excellent

CHEESE.

OLMSBY & DOANE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, 1816.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED HIS

LUMBER YARD

FROM his former stand, to Fourth street, above Smithfield-street, has on hand a well assorted stock of

Dry Pine and Oak Boards.

Also, about 4000 feet of prime stuff suitable for wind mill hoops, joists from ten to twenty feet long, studding, rafters and square timber.

One Hundred Thousand Prime Shingles first quality.

400,000 feet PINE BOARDS, in the raft.

Enquire of

WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Diamond alley, next door to the Rev. Mr. Hunt's Church.

Pittsburgh, Dec 3, 1816—3t

☞ THE CARPENTER BUSINESS *Carried on as usual,* IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HARDWARE
JUST RECEIVED.

KETLAND Gun-locks by the dozen
German do. do. do.
German looking glasses
Brass Andirons, assorted sizes
Iron and brass head shovel and tongs
One case gilt and plated buttons, assorted
Likewise on hand a general assortment of

Cutlery and Saddlery, assorted, Wholesale and Retail, by

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
Third street, two doors from Market.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1816—2aw2m

JUST RECEIVED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
IN MARKET STREET,
A General Assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS,*

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

8, 9, 10 and 12 4 rose blankets
3 and 3 1-2 point ditto
One case bombazetts of various colours
Men's and women's black and coloured worsted hose
Flannels, baizes, coatings and common cloths
Superfine broad cloths and cassimeres
Fine pelice cloths, fashionable colours
Gurnsey frocks, velvets and cords
4 4 and 5-4 India muslins
4-4 and 6-4 cambrick do.
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk and cotton, and imitation shawls
Company flags and bandanoes
Levantine, Florence, Mantua and Senshaw silks
Silk stripe, swansdown, &c. vesting
Fine and common Madrass handkerchiefs, &c.

All of which will be sold by the piece, or retail at very low prices
Best green and 2d quality coffee by the barrel.
ABISHAI WAY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1816—2aw1m

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN RENO.
A few barrels Flaxseed Oil,
Together with a general assortment of
Groceries and Liquors.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1816—2awtf

$1 50
FOR WHEAT,

WILL be given at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL for a short time.
P. S. Mill, November 29, 1816—2awtf

Anderson & Bell,
Corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh,
HAVE FOR SALE,

4,500 LBS. Prime Green Coffee
Juniata Bar Iron,
4 6 8, and 10d rolled iron
Nails, lead and shot
Kentucky tobacco and Rosin soap
Window glass and hollow glass
Birmingham ware
Writing paper, axes, chains, &c.
—ALSO—
A few barrel SHAD and HERRING

In a few days,
They will have on a large supply of GROCERIES
10 crates well assorted Queensware
A few faggots Millington and Crowly steel
And two boxes braziers copper.
All of which they will sell low for cash or negociable paper
November 26, 1816—3t

Stray Horse.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 25th of October, a small DARK GREY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, five years old, a natural trotter, shod all round, the right hind foot white, and a small lump on his back, no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT WALLACE,
Pine township, Allegheny county.
November 29, 1816—3t

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers in general for past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He informs the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the country in general, that he has now in his employ a gentleman lately from Paris, and has it in his power to repair Watches and Timepieces of all descriptions in the best manner and on the shortest notice, and warrants them to perform.

He requests all those indebted to him by note or book account for longer than three months, to call and settle their accounts before the 15th of October next. If this request is neglected their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection without respect to persons.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1816.

Ferree's Rifle Powder.

THE subscribers have become sole agents for the sale of FERREE'S POWDER, and now offer for sale on the lowest terms a quantity of first rate *RIFLE POWDER* by the keg or larger quantity.
CROMWELL & DOBBIN.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1816—2aw6m

AN ACCOUNT OF *LEE'S*
Patent and Family Mddicines;

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PARTICULARLY

Worms,
Conghs and Colds,
Asthma,
Consumption,
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Sprains,
Palsy,
Head ache,
Tooth ache,
Corns,
Itch,
Diseases of the Eyes,
Ringworms, Tettesr, &c.
Inward weaknesses,
Nervous Disorders,
Female complaints,
Hooping cough.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible breventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of a similar title so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach or bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many other fatal disorders.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the "vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and an agreeable taste.

HAMILTON'S
Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders
Consumptions
Lowness of Spirits
Loss of Appetite
Impurity of the Blood
Hysterical Affections
Inward Weaknesses
Violent Cramps in the stomach and back
Indigestion
Melancholy
Gout in the stomach
Pains in the Limbs
Relaxations, &c

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently, the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels, and the general habit, brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations had destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

HAMILTON'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, astmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness. white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

ITCH CURED,
By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application: the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION;

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, on the face and skin, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburn, prickly heat, &c

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER.
For the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, sore throats and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs To parents who have children afflicted with the
Hooping Cough,

This discovery is of the highest magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAHN'S
True & Genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infaliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE
AGUE & FEVER DROPS.
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

The above celebrated medicines are received from *LEE'S* Patent Medicine Store, New York, and are sold by particular appointment at the store of

MESSRS. BOSLER & CO.
Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, who are sole agents for *Pittsburgh.*
November 15, 1816—1awtf

For Sale,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND of a good quality, two of which are well improved, one having thereon a well established tanyard All within from twelve to twenty miles from the city of Pittsburgh. Terms made known by
JOHN M'DONALD.
Wood-street, Pittsburgh.
October 8.—2awtf.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE removed from their former stand to one of the *New Stores* in Market street, next door to the corner of Third street, and adjoining Messrs. JOHNSTON & M'CLELLAND, where they offer for sale a general and well selected assortment of

Seasonable Goods at very reduced prices.

DUVAL & SHORT.

Also to let, and possession given immediately, a Store Room in Market street, enquire as above
D. & S.
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1816—3w

Woolen Warehouse,
No. 286, Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscriber, in addition to a large stock on hand, purchased here at reduced prices, has received a handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

By the late arrivals from Liverpool, and offers for sale the following articles per package or piece, on his usual terms,

Superfine London and Yorkshire cloths,
Second and inferior do.
Stout double milled drab do.
Ladies pelisse do fashionable colours,
Cassimeres and fine moleskin coatings,
Olive and grey coatings,
Rose, point and striped blankets,
Baizes and flannels,
Plaids, kerseys and fearnoughts,
Stockingnetts, Bedford cords,
Waistcoating, worsted hosiery &c.
—ALSO—
On consignment 20 CASES superior London printed CALICOES; warranted fast colours.
JAMES WILLIAMS.
September 20, 1816 (O. 4) tawlm.

German Redemptioners.

JUST arrived from Amsterdam, Tradesmen and Farmers, single and married, who are willing to bind themselves for the payment of their passage money, amounting to about ninety dollars, for a term of three years, and their children being upwards of four years old until they are of age on paying half passage money The steady habits of these people and their general character for honesty and industry it is supposed would render them particularly desirable in a country, where the procuring of assistance is difficult and uncertain. For further particulars apply to
BOSLER & CO. or to
GLAZER & SMITH
of Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh, November 15, 1816—8t

TO FARMERS.

THE following valuable TRACTS of LAND, situate on Conequenessing and Brush creeks in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Penn. are offered for Sale.

No. 190, containing 200 acres On this Tract there are about 30 acres cleared, and the greatest part is rich bottom—on the premises are a good framed dwelling house, one story high, with a good garret in which is one large room and a sleeping room—a framed kitchen adjoining of a good size, with a cellar underneath, and a spring house before the door, the water of an excellent quality—the tenont is under obligation to build a barn—A house of worship about 80 rods distant.

No. 178, containing 132 acres or thereabouts in this Tract about 20 acres are cleared, from which no crop has as yet been raised, the greater part bottom—the land of an excellent quality—to this tract is attached the one-third right in a saw-mill and a small quantity of land adjoining

No. 173, containing 200 acres, is almost entirely bottom land on Brush creek—about 16 acres cleared—this tract is exceedingly rich and fertile, fit for meadow or corn ground.

No. 184. The undivided fourth part of 200 acres, near the Iron works of Doctor Basse—the soil gravid.

Also—Several Lots in the Town of Stonerville.

The three first Tracts are situate 9 miles from the Town of Beaver, from one-fourth to one mile from the great road from Beaver to Mercer, and about five miles from Harmony—there are four grist mills distant from one and an half to five miles.

Farmers wishing to purchase *good lands* are invited to view the premises, and for further information to call on the subscriber. The title is indisputable, and the terms easy, and to accommodate farmers either Tract will be sold separate, or the whole together. tf.
JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Land Broker.*
Pittsburgh, August 30, 1815

FOR SALE

120 DOZEN HEARTH TILE, 150,000 fine quality BRICKS, Lime, Bar sand, and building materials in general, by
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, November 22 1816—3

For Sale or To Let.

FOR a term of years, the Store lately occupied by John Reno, grocer. Enquire of
H. HOLDSHIP
November 26, 1816—6t

The Real Estate of
ST. CLAIR TROUP, Deceased.

THIS LAND is situated within 2 and 3 miles of Pittsburgh, and is divided into Lots of from five, six, ten and twelve acres

The survey and draft are now completed, and the lines of the Lots and lanes, plainly and distinctly marked on the ground

This land is fertile, near to the city, and convenient to good roads It is so divided as to be convenient for gardners, persons desirous of attending market, or to farmers of small capital. As Out-lots, they are well suited to persons residing in the city.

They are offered for Sale on a credit of from twelve to eighteen months. The plan can be seen at my office. WILLIAM WILKINS.
July 26, 1816.

H. Bonnet and F. Rouaud,

HAVE removed their STORE to Market street, between Second and Third streets, below the *Bank of Pittsburgh*—And have just received an additional supply of *GOODS* for the season.
Pittsburgh Nov. 1, 1816—1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will Sell the whole or any part of the following described Valuable Property, viz:—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 50 feet in front on Smithfield Street, and 66 and an half feet in depth. This Lot can be conveniently divided into two handsome building Lots of 25 feet front each; and the scite of the Bridge over the Monongahela River being fixed at the mouth of Smithfield Street, renders them eligible stands for Mercantile, Manufacturing, or Mechanical business.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND in the City of Pittsburgh—one fronting on Second Street, opposite the New Market, fronting a square of 100 feet wide extending to Smithfield Street, containing 40 feet front on Second Street, and extending in depth towards Front Street 65 feet, on which is erected a large and commodious Warehouse, suitable for any person engaged in Commission business—and its vicinity to the river, renders it peculiarly advantageous to mercantile men. The other two Lots are situated on the north side of Front Street—one of them containing 40 feet front on Front Street, and extending in depth towards Second Street 65 feet, on which is erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, recently occupied by Thomas Bracken—the other adjoining the above 20 feet in front on Front Street, and 65 feet deep; both eligible situations for business

Also, *AN OUT LOT*, adjoining the City, containing about 16 acres, and adjoining property belonging to Doctor George Stevenson, and James R. Butler, bounded on the Monongahela river, and the public road leading to the Turnpike at Thompson's Lane. This Lot is in the highest state of cultivation, with a thriving young Orchard of the best grafted fruit, a Brick Spring House, over one of the finest springs in the Western Country, and a variety of other improvements. This Lot will be Sold either in whole, or be divided into small Lots, to suit purchasers, a plan of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.

The whole of the above described property, recently belonged to the late Thomas Bracken The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchasers. Any person wishing to view any part of the property, will apply to the subscriber, or those on the premises.

DAVID PRIDE.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1816.